

brought before the magistrates first. We can learn from our Government's National Archives of children as young as 12, being hung in Victorian times ("Victorian children in trouble with the Law" <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/education/resources/victorian-children-in-trouble/>).

Unwillingly, we also grimly learn, that in 1792 the whipping of female prisoners was abolished and solitary confinement introduced (T. Hitchcock Ibid). Finally to confirm the practice of imprisoning vagrants was not a short-lived blip in our historical past, we can learn again from T. Hitchcock above, that "in 1797, 188 women were ~~were~~ committed for prostitution, 43 women and 95 men were committed for "smaller acts of dishonesty", and 34 were disorderly apprentices. - But by this time the vast majority of prisoners, 979, were vagrants." In order to introduce to this discourse the notion of slavery, ~~in~~ in a formal sense, as the previous 2 pages outline only enforced incarceration and brutality in a general and non-specific sense, I will put forward strong evidence and support of what the following authors cite as state sponsored slavery here in England.

"Very early in the last century there was an urgent need for children to work in the factories they were building then on all the streams they could find fit for their purpose in the West Riding of Yorkshire. The local supply of 'help' could not begin to meet the demand; and so the owners of the factories went or sent 'scur' to scour the asylums."

This is a direct quote from an account by Robert Collyer born 1823, and ~~formed~~ taken from his autobiography, which along with 599 other autobiographies written by working men of the 18<sup>th</sup> + 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, was gathered collated and reviewed by Oxford Professor of Economic History and Fellow of All Souls College. In this manner